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Another Extract from Corwin's Speech.

Mr. President, I have already stated that I do not intend to occupy the Senate with a discussion of the varieties of topics which naturally enforce themselves upon my attention in considering this subject. It must have occurred to everybody, how utterly impotent the Congress of the United States now is for any purpose whatever but that of yielding to the President every demand which he makes for men and money, unless they assume that only position which is left-that which in the history of other countries, in times favorable to human liberty, has been so often resorted to as a check upon arbitrary power-withholding that money, refusal to grant the services of those men when demanded for purposes which the Senate of the United States do not deem to be proper.

I will ask any Senator here to furnish me with any means of escaping from the proseeution of this war for an hundred years to come, if it so pleases the President of the United States to occupy this while. He for that time! Furnish me with any possibility of getting away from this war, conceding to him, as you have, the power to command your army wherever he pleases, and then granting to the Administration, as you call it the President-every dollar in money, and if need be, every able-hodied man capable of bearing arms in the United States, to prosecute that war-tell me, you who say that being in a war, and conceding, as the Consti-tution has conceded to the President, the power to command your armies in the field, to send them as he pleases to Monterey, to Mex-ico, to Yucatan, to Panama, to China, if you please-under the penalty, too, of death, denounced upon the officers that shall disobey that command-give him that power and then concede it to be the duty of Congress-being thus engaged without your consent at first, without appealing to you to give him that power-to leave to him the whole conduct of the war, and as many men and as much money as may gratify to the full his schemes of ambition or avarice, or whatever else you attribute to him, and then tell me, what is the Government of the United States, but one of the blankest, levelest, most odious and most hateful despotisms that it has ever pleased a mercife! God to allow a nation to be afflicted with on the face of the earth?

I have looked at this subject with a painful endeavor to come to the conclusion, if pos-sible, that it was my duty as a Senator of the United States, finding the country in war, to "fight it out," as we say in the common and popular phrase of the times, to a just and honorable peace! I could very easily con-cede that to be my duty if I found my coun-try engaged in a just war—in a war necessary even to protect the fancied honor of which you talk so much. I should have some apology in the judgment of my countrymen, in the determination of my conscience, and in an appeal which you, and I, and all of us must soon be required to make before a tribunal where this vaunted honor of the Republic, I fear me, will gain but little credit as a defense to any act we may be guilty of here in the Senate of the United States.

But when I am asked to say that I will

prosecute a war, I cannot answer that ques-tion, yea or nay, until I have determined whether that was a necessary war; and I can-I know how it was that my country was involved in it. And it is to that particular point, Mr. President-without reading documents, but referring to a few facts which I understand not to be denied on either side of this chamber-that I wish to direct the attention of the American Senate, and so far as may be, that of any of the humble and honest constituents whom I represent here. I know, Mr. President, the responsibility which I assume in undertaking to determine that the President of the United States has done a great wrong to the country, whose honor and whose interest he was required to protect. I know, Mr. President, the denunciations which await even so humble an individual as myself, when he shall dare to put himself in opposition to that high power-that idol godwhich the people of this country have made to themselves and called a President.

But it is my very humility which makes me bold. I know, sir, that he who was told in olden time how to govern a turbulent people was advised to cut off the tallest heads. Mine will escape! Still, holding a seat here, Mr. President, and finding it written in the Constitution of my country that I had the power to grant to the President, at his bidding or not, as I pleased, men and money, I did conceive that it became my duty to ascerto be on the other-I set myself to this painalong with me to have saved that city in olden time. (A laugh.) There were not five of us, but only three! (A laugh.) I looked around and as allusion was made by the Senator from Michigan yesterday in a very singular and conspicuous manner to him that we read of in the Old Testament, by name, Job, in my desolution finding myself only with two other men on this important ques-tion, I did go to that book to see if I could "While it is hot they are consumed

the original and primary and important inquithe original and primary and important inquiry—how is it that my country is involved in
Republics took place, contrary to the will of
say! (A laugh.) They could not have it at
SLIDELL writes home that if some military
say! (A laugh.) this war! I looked to the President's ac- Mexico, with whom we are now at war. count of it, and he tells me it was a war for

## ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

VOL. 2 .-- NO. 31.

SALEM, OHIO, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 83.

Mr. President, that this war was not sought can Republic at the time when, by the valor fought for their rights. They conquered he forced war upon Mexico. I am not about to afflict the Senate with a detail of testimony on that point. I will simply state facts

San Jacinto was fought. Does anybody deny that? No one here will doubt the fact. The result of that battle was that a certain district of country calling itself Texas, declared itself a free and independent Republic. I hope the Senate will pordon me for uttering ght or two which strikes me just nov while I see the Senator from Texas—the leader of the men who achieved that victory—be-I wish to say a word or two about the great glory, the historical renown that is to came to the people of the United States the victories which she shall obtain over arms and forces of the Republic of Mexi-

co. I suppose, Mr. President, like all other boys, in my early youth, when I had an op-portunity of looking at a book called history, those which spoke of bloody battles and deslating wars were most likely to attract my tiention, and with very limited means of asertaining that portion of the history of the human race, it nevertheless has impressed itself very vividly upon my mind, that there have been great wars, and, as the old maxim has it, very many brave men, even before Agamemnon. (A laugh.) There have been Generals before the Senator from Texas, who fought well. (A laugh.) Men have done valiantly on battle-fields before Taylor went to Monterey: a few-one or two I recollect -not particular friends of mine, Mr. President, although they were friends of my family, descended, some of them, from the same English ancestry-at all events from Noah, to whom we all claim a very close and kindred relation. But I confess that I am some what surprised that men acquainted with the history of mankind-men who know that war had been the trade of barbarous and civilized men for six thousand years, prompted by those noble instincts which the Senator from Michigan speaks about-who know that the first man born was a bero of the very first magnitude, he killed his brother; (a laugh.) he best out his brains with a club; it was in a dispute, Mr. President, about the division of power and patronage between them-I am surprised, sir, that with all the history of mankind, grave Senators, gray-headed men, nown upon the banner and the prowess of this Republic of ours in this conflict with what one would suppose from all this most be a that the crown of England was the natural.

That's the way you threatened Mexico.—

Stand as that which guarded Eden, turning try and write it down as a fact, when the every way."

That's the way you threatened Mexico.—

Stand as that which guarded Eden, turning try and write it down as a fact, when the every way."

That's the way you threatened Mexico.—

Selves, acting, as it may be, on that very falsequerable foe. Mr. President, twenty millions of the Anglo-Saxon race—that indomitable race, that have gone about the world robbing tious and degraded—that human nature withnot determine whether it was necessary until it wherever they have settled-now set them- ered under it, and that it was impossible for him to remain at your whose presence would afford me-as it faring man, though a fool," cannot but see public of Mexico, who, in the year 1836, was protected and to fight? conquered and bereft of a territory as large as

excite the ridicule, nay, it must excite the are Anglo-Saxons; but you are a degenerate, contempt of every man acquainted with the an alien, a sort of bastard race. I have taken history of the wars of the world ! I do not fashioned ideas-quite as unpopular, I say, ness of destruction, than any other people that York to become a part of the colonial poson this side of the Chamber as we find them ever lived. I do not believe that we are less willing on the slightest pretext, to cut the ful investigation, and I found not quite enough throat of any other man. I believe that we possess all that capacity in the highest deseven or eight years, came to the sister Reublic of the United States, and asked to sink when these votes were called and I was com- sire to preserve pacific relations with Mexi- breeches pocket wherever he goes-should not name Mr. John Shirehall "Commissionpelled to separate myself from all around me, co (!) he has been compelled to this war. I be made to bear upon an American citizen- er," but must call him "Minister Plenipo his affliction in the olden time—" What times say yesterday, that nothing could justify the my friends waxed warm, they vanish!" (A war, but the defense of the honor or the interests of the nation, of the boundaries of your

por forced upon Mexico by the people of the United States. I shall make no question of history or the truth of history with my master, the Commander-in-chief, upon that particular proposition. On the contrary, I could verify every word that he thus utters. Sir. say that a Mexican would not feel for the dismemberment of his country, just as you would feel for the dismomberment of your itepublic. There is not a race, nor any people United States, with the command of your extant in any part of the earth—in any organ-standing army, did seek that war, and that ized, or social, or consistent form of society, which has so uniformly adhered, pertinacious ly, to the possession of every inch of soil that they could claim as their country, as this very Mexican-this very Spanish-this very Inwhich not a man in America will deny.

One of these facts, Mr. President, is this:
That in the year of grace, 1836, the battle of principle implanted in that half savage and half civilized Mexican, that it has become with him a sentiment arising to fanaticism in his besom.

So deeply has it impressed itself upon them that it has become incorporated in the written Constitution of the Republic, that not an inch of the soil of the Republic ever should be alienated; but that it shall remain whole and entire as long as the Republic endures that if one of the members be struck off death must ensue, unless that member be re-united to the Republic. Well, then, with such a people, not like you as you fondly boast yourselves—highly civilized, highly reasoning and highly philosophical—but a people who have the barbarism of the old ages, and at the same time the sentiment of patriotism incorposited upon it, making it stronger than life itself in the bosom of the Mexican—what must have been the feeling when they learned that at the battle of San Jacinto there were but seventy-five Mexicans in the ranks of the conquering army, and that every other man of of Texas was claimed by Mexico, and that if the seven hundred and fifty-three who fought you received it as one of the severeign States the battle and dismembered the Republic and became masters of one-fourth of its soil, had but recently gone armed, equipped, fed and would consider it as an act of hostility. Did furnished by the United States of North A-merica, to do that very work! I don't know that the Republic of Mexico had any right a weak and trivial thing, whose complaints to make war upon you, because your citizens chose to seek their fortunes upon the fields of Texas. I do not know whether she had any cause to complain when you permitted your citizens to march in battalions and regi-ments from your shores for the avowed purproclamation; but in spite of this your citi- let this Republic of Texas alone-if indepenzens went there armed; and therefore we all know that it is against this Anglo-Saxon, North American race—that the prejudices and feelings of Mexico have been excited to the highest point. What could be the feeling in the breast of any man here, if the people of this body of the United States that which has free from the ardor and the natural aspirations of youth and young men, all unite in one great the crown of England, had permitted their inhalfelujah and symphony of praise to the great and illustrious deeds of war that have occurred and that have shed such imperishable recently troops stationed there to come upon the first that the American people give countenance tutions around her liberties, and the sword of to this atrocious falsehood that you were about my power around her right, and there it shall to interpolate into the history of this countenance powerful and almost unconquered and uncon- and paternal Government of the people that Her minister, in spite of his remonstrance, selves up as gaining a very great reputation Lion of England, rampant upon his field of in history for doing-what? For gaining gold, and not under the blackguard Eagle three victories in three battles with this Re- that any honorable gentleman desired to be

If, sir, I say, old mother England had sent in your history—won't it? (A laugh.) After the Senator from Texas had met this foe this boundary; we have some forty thousand lice were of the most pacific character! A in deadly conflict; had waged war with them regular troops planted upon the boundary, —in stricken battle had conquered the whole and I wish you to understand that I am very nation, and captured their President and Com-mander of their army, losing three men on the lions of people upon the island of Englandfield of battle and two others who died of Great Britain-that own my sovereign of Mexico, I do think it becomes the martial land commands the obedience of a hundred aspirations of this great Republic of the U-nited States to wish to measure arms with struggling Democrats, away here in this new this unconquerable sept in Mexico! world, to be a little careful how you treat Why, sir, must not this melancholy affair with me. You are not Celts exactly—you

sessions of the crown of England ! independence by that battle, in due time after | merican citizen away-God knows where! position as that which I have supposed, I should certainly like to hear how he would

the defense of the territory of the United swn bosom for a moment, what must have to fight for their rights. They could not fight ister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordistates. I found it written in that message, been the soutiment of a citizen of the Mexi-

hein! They conquered a peace. (Laugh-They were your citizens-not Mexi-They were recent emigrants to that ter.) country. They were there for the very purpose of seizing on that country, and making it a free and independent Republic, with the view, as some of them said, of bringing it nto the American Confederacy in due time Is this poor Celtic brother of yours in Mexico-is the Mexican man sunk so low that he cannot hear what fills the mouth and ear of ramor all over this country? He knows that this is the settled purpose of some of your people. He knows that your avarice has fixed his eagle glance on these rich acres in Mexico, and that your proud power counted the number that could be brought against you, and that your avarice and your power together marched on to the subjugation of the third or fourth part of the Republic of Mexico, and ok it from her. They knew this, and knowing it, what must have been the feeling and sentiment in the mind of the President of the United States, when he tells you that with such a people-with a people at least in their own opinion so deeply injured by us, as were these Mexicans—he entertained that divine benavolent sentiment-a desire to preserve peaceful relations with the Republic of Mex-

This Republic of Texas comes under the Government of the United States, and it hap-pens that the Minister resident at your Court and it is a pretty respectable Court, Mr. not for life it is true, but a quadrennial sort of onarch, who does very much as he pleases -the Minister resident at that Court of yours stated at the time that this revolted Province of this Union, right or wrong-it was impossible to reason with this people about it-they for would not even hear; and when she murseaceful relations of the two countries, while debts to your citizens, and agreeing to the

man then trembling on the tottering throne of Great Britain. I wished it had pleased him the rights of men. some fection which he represented, says to to have performed the same good offices on your Minister, "In God's name delay this this occasion. mission! Don't ask to be received! If we I wish it has receive a Minister from the United States

tirely fail in your object."
What does your Minister do? They tell him at the same time, "Come in the character of a Commissioner to treat about the question of boundary and you may be received." history of the wars of the world? I do not deny to those gallant men that have gone inchuseus." And all this is submitted to the was. What does your President do? Oh. tain whether the President's request was a to that country, personal bravery, equal to reasonable one—whether the President want-troops of any land, of any kind, anywhere, ing what ought to be done. Would we be all things to treat these despised Mexicans reasonable one—whether the President wantreasonable one—whether the President wanttroops of any land, of any kind, anywhere,
and these men and this money for a proper and
troops of any land, of any kind, anywhere,
ing what ought to be done. Would we be
all things to treat these despised atexicans
troops of any land, of any kind, anywhere,
engaged in this work of butchering. I do not
likely to ratify a treaty between New York
engaged in this work of butchering. I do not believe that we are less capable in the busi- and the crown of England, permitting New can rest on their minds-he "says you shall receive me as Minister. I will not come in the capacity of Commissioner. You shall I should like to hear my colleague (Mr. receive me as if there was no cause of quar-ALLEN) speak to such a question as that. (A rel between you and the United States, or we laugh.) I should like to hear the voice of won't treat at all." Now, has it come to gree. I see examples of it before me, in the very war in which we are engaged. Well, the Republic of Texas, having established its merican citizen away—God knows where! philosophic and reflecting men of the United in some latitude beyond the Rocky Moun-States—I ask of the mothers of this Repubpublic of the United States, and asked to sink its sovereignty and become one of the sister Republics of the United States—and now our sion was so painfully excited lest the right of Mexico, and heap up the graves of two President has informed us at the opening of of habeas corpus and trial by Jury-which ev- thousand men along this river, dying with not find some consolation in my despair; and the session, that with the most anxious de- ery Englishman carries with him as his disease, simply because your President would could have cried as did the man of Uz in was har py to hear the Senator from Michigan, were called upon to speak upon such a protentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Mexisay vesterilay, that nothing could justify the selves into good society abroad? (A las receive it. Yet the question being reversed Gentlemen do not act that way in the West, out of their places!" (Renewed laughter.)

Well, I could not leave the position in which it had pleased the State of Ohio to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again and again to place me, and I returned again

demonstration should be made, perhaps be Every one can feel, if he but examine his I remember it well. They went to Texas would be received as John Shipert. " Min-

power of the United States and says, " Make a warlike demonstration on these men, and perhaps I shall be accredited and received," The President and Secretary accordingly send your army to the confines of Mexico. There lies the little piece of territory out of which, Mr. President, all this war has arisen! Now act of aggression, us the Senator from Missen deliberation of the second of the seco as looked into this subject, that a revoluexercised its power with the sword. It was utterly indifferent to Mexico and the world, what legislative enactments Texas made.—
She extended her revolutionary government and her revolutionary dominion not one inch beyond the extent to which she had carried the cover of Texas is generally to the cover of Texas is generally the cover of Texas in generally the cover of Texas is generally to the cover of Texas in generally the cover of Texas in general to the cover of the Pharisees that know all the good publican of old, and goes not prethe poor publican of old, and goes not prethe does not p

the power of Texas in opposition to the power of Mexico.

It is therefore a mere question of fact—and how will it be pretended that that country lying between the Nucces and the Del Norte, to which your army was ordered and of which it took possession, was subject to Texan law and not Mexican law? Why, Why.

Angle-Saxons making cotton there with their must have passed into the political history of negroes ! No! You hear of Mexicans residing peacefully there; but fleeing from their
cotton-fields at the approach of your army—
no slaves there, for it had been a decree of
an army in its detense and expelled the enethe Mexican Government, years ago, that no slaves should exist there. If there were a Texas population on the east bank of the Rio Grande, why did not Gen. Taylon hear something of those Texas hailing the adventure of the control o vent of the American army coming to pro- here, it is said that, for ten years, ever since of Texas was claimed by Mexico, and that if teet them from the ravages of the Mexicans 1836, before the Republic of Texas, up to you received it as one of the sovereign States and the more murderous enslaughts of the 1843, and a whole year after her annexation, and the more murderous enslaughts of the neighboring savages? Do you hear anything of that? No! On the contrary the custom-house levying duties upon everybody population fled from their homes at the appropriate of courarmy. In God's name, I wish

This Republic of Texas must have been and a segligent of her State rights. I then? Not at all. You spurned it away as to know if it has come to this, that when an a weak and trivial thing, whose complaints American army goes to protect American should think that men so violent in fighting noured in bumble supplicancy and begged of it as from the most barbarous enemy! Yet about that. It was Mexicans who were there, you not to do this, which must disturb the such is the ridiculous assumption of those What is the fact, then? General Taylon she was at the same time acknowledging her Rio Grande, where your arms took possessions of the United States, and the peodebts to your citizens, and agreeing to the sion, there were Texan population—Texan ple of that territory set fire to the town of Isaments from your shores for the avewed purpose of stirring up insurrection in a neighboring Republic—I know that it did not produce a rupture at that time, although I remember well the negociation which took place between your Minister and theirs on that very subject. I remember that you made a public proclamation; but in spite of this vour citizens. She begged of you, while doing the United States—and when you read in those documents, with which your tables are the procedure of the town of Isapower—Texan laws and American Pexture were awan population—Texan bell and run away from it. What a harmonistic you had! When you came when I see that stated in an Executive document—written by the finger of a President of the United States—and when you read in those documents, with which your tables are the procedure of the town of Isapower—Texan laws and American Pexture were awan population—Texan bell and run away from it. What a harmonistic you had! When you came when I see that stated in an Executive document—written by the finger of a President of the United States—and when you read in those documents, with which your tables in the United States—and when you read in the protection of all your citizens—your harmonisms—your harmonisms groan, the veracious account of that noble old General Taylon, of his reception in that country, and of those men (to use the language of one of his officers) fleeing before their invaders; when you compare these two Constitution of the State of Ohio. documents together, is it not a bitter sarcasm upon the sincerity of public men-a bitter sa-tire upon the gravity of all public officers!

Great God! Mr. President, is it possible hood, know that what is stated there is not

Mr. President, there is absent to-day a right some gentlemen, on the other side of

it consonant with his duty to his country, their wounds—that's the history of that war! sway; but away upon the other side of the after such a conflict as that with the Republic globe, right under you, there the Lion of Engto check our progress or disturb our internal peace, for the sake of justice as then he did for the sake of justice and the interest and peace of those two countries, England and America, he had come forward to settle the I speak, Mr. President, in general terms of the correspondence between Mr. SLIDELL and the correspondence between Mr. SLIDELL and the Mexican official at that time whoever he was the Rio Bravo—the "Rio del Norte," tutes a part of a slaveholding government, it as it is sometimes called. I express this is no wonder that she is what she is; and we wish for no purpose of taunting the Senator think it not presumptuous to predict that if from Missouri, or leading him to believe that she remains subservient to a slaveholding I would draw his name into the discussion power, her downward course in moral prin-for any other than the most sacred purposes ciple, and subjugation of principles of freefor any other than the most sacred purposes which can animate the human bosom—that dom and humanity will be in geometrical ra-of having truth established, for I really be- tio. Proposing to sell her own citizens, and lieve that that is true which the Senator from fighting for slavery, is all consistent with an Michigan stated yesterday that the worstsaid abiding "union with slaveholders." Our in the Senate is, that much might be said on country! To her how applicable the lanboth sides! (A laugh.) I cannot view it gauge of inspiration: "Babylon the great is in that way. Much may be said, much talk fallen, is fallen," and another voice from heamay be had on both sides of any question, ven is saying. "Come out of her, my people, but that this is a disputable matter about that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that which a man could apply his mind for an hour ye receive not of her plagues."

and still be in doubt, is to me an inscrutable [Plea for the Oppressed. and still be in doubt, is to me an inscrutable mystery.

I wish to invoke the authority of the Senator from Missouri. When about to receive Texas into the United States he offered a

resolution to this effect : " Resolved. That the incoporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a part of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila and Tamaulipas. would be AN ACT OF DIRECT AGGRESSION ON MEXICO; for all the consequences of which the United States should stand responsible."

Now what did that mean? Did the Senptor from Missouri believe that he was right when he said that the right bank of the Rio presume, is another proof how much the agi-del Norte did belong to Mexico, and that if said would be an act of insuft? The mere solution.—Cin. Heraid.

All remittances to be made, and all letters relating to the pecumary affairs of the paper. to be addressed (post paid) to the General Agent. Communications intended for inser-tion to be addressed to the Editors.

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treaty, he says, would be an act of direct aggression upon Mexico, for all the consesible. Mr. President, we have attempted to There incorporate into this Republic a territory on which, the left bank of the Rio del Norte, and the have attempted to do it. Now is it for an tionary government can claim no jurisdic-tion any where when it has not defined and the poor publican of old, and does not pre-

ries, to judge between them?
Is it for me to say that the President of the United States, has told the truth, and that the Senater from Missouri has lied ? It is not a controversy between the President of the United States and me. It is a controversy about a matter of fact and truth of history, about which the Senator from Missouri has what did your General find there! What declared that it is a part of the Republic of did he write home! Do you hear of trial by Mexico. This very country, which your jury on the cast bank of the Rio Grande—of President in this document of his, which

citizens on American territory, they flee from | for their rights, might have fought a little who pretend that on the east bank of the marches there with his army to protect the sight of this illustrious banner, that he sets

ARTICLE Sth-Section 2d.

"There shall be neitherslavery or involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than for punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Compare the above with the proposed new Black Law," introduced into the Ohio Legislature the present session, then say whither are we tending? What are our prospects? Are the principles of right, of liberty advanc-ing, or retrograding? To the intelligent Mr. President, there is ab-ent to-day a mind—to the observer of passing events, Senator from the other side of the House there can be but one reply. Yea, "the way-Court as accredited Envoy Extraordinary .- always does, but particularly on this oc- that the spirit of freedom which once lived Well, what did you do f After some time casion—a most singular gratification.— and reigned on the free soil of Ohio, is not, you were told that it is likely the Republic of I allude to the Senator from Missouri who We may continue to boast of our "glorious" Mexico will receive from you, if you will con-descend to send him, an Ambassador to treat member, Mr. President, he arose in this body our freedom of thought, speech, and action; the whole empire of France by seven hundred men under the command of the honorable pose and message as that, and had severed seven from Torse command of the honorable pose and message as that, and had severed and the United States. Now, Mr. President, self and his country—of justice to mankind, jest of fools and scorn of tyrants; for "it is Senator from Texas, coming from about ten the State of New York from you, and then, that they who thousand people gathered from all quarters of for some difficulty about the boundary along United States to do when that proffer was distory—when he declared it to be his purduly appreciate the blessings of liberty, rethe Union, who had a few months before set between it and Pennsylvania and New Jer- made by this weak, degraded, contemptible pose for the sake of the truth of history to set | voit as much from the idea of exercising, as themselves down in the Republic of Texas!

I expect this will be a very glorious chapter in your history—won't it? (A laugh.) Af
should have said, "We have a dispute about the most state of the first grade of the first g peace of this Republic with the Kingdom of ty-five thousand of her citizens are denied

> But it is no matter of wonder that the Legislature of Ohio listens to propositions of en I wish it had been so if he could have found slaving her own citizens. From her past ob-it consonant with his duty to his country, sequiousness in favor of and cringing serof slavery, what more or less could be ex-What more can be expected, so pected ? long as Ohio forms an integral part of a nation, "the vital and animating spirit of which is," (according to John Quincy Adams,) guage of inspiration : " Babylon the great is

> > SLAVERY IN DELAWARE .- A committee of the Delaware Legislature, disclaiming aboli-tionism, have reported a bill for the extinction of slavery in that State in accordance with numerous petitions. It is merely a nominal thing there, and must sooner or later

cease to exist .- Enquirer. A more ludierous instance of the power of a name could not be conceived. The thing itself is acceptable, but the name is abhorred. We do not object, however, to the disclaimer, if it is always accompanied with an act of emancipation. If the Legislatures of other States will imitate the example, we will agree that they shall not be called Abolitionists.— This act of the Delaware Legislature, we